

The Mercury.

JOHN F. SANDOLIN, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, '86.

Massachusetts wants to sell that great bore known as the Hooke Tunnol.

In East Providence the authorities are making commendable efforts to enforce the prohibitory law.

The Burrillville authorities have at last waked up and have made a large number of arrests for the illegal sale of liquor. All the parties have been adjudged probably guilty and bound over to the Supreme Court.

McQuade, the "hoodle" Alderman, has been sentenced to seven years in Sing Sing, and to pay a fine of \$5000. Jake Sharpe wants his trial in some other place. He thinks he will get too much justice in New York.

The New York Sun has discovered that Cashier Gould and Discount Clerk Blackstone of Portland were Mugwumps in 1881, were discredited about Mr. Blaine's political wickedness.

They wouldn't vote for Mr. Blaine the last time and they are where they can't vote for him the next time even if he is a candidate. In the institution where they are to reside for the next ten years, there are no facilities for voting.

The statement in the Providence Journal that the office of Postmaster was offered to the Newport Mugwumps, if one could be found competent to take it, is denied on the best of authority. The office was never offered by the President to any one till Mr. Brown received the appointment. Equally false is the statement that had Mr. Blaine been elected "some other Republican would have received the position immediately." There is probably not a Republican in the city of Newport who would have opposed Mr. Coggeshall's reappointment under a Republican administration.

At last the agony is over and Ex-Alderman, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Lewis Brown, takes the Post Office. Mr. Brown is a good citizen and will without doubt make a good postmaster. If the present incumbent, who has held the office for twenty-five years, must go out and a Democrat go in, there is no better man in the party for the place than Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown has been backed for this position by hosts of friends in the Democratic party and his selection is a complete triumph of party machinery over the Mugwumps, and the Civil Service Reform principles of the President so loudly proclaimed. We believe, however, that that noted apostle of the civil service reform, Col. S. R. Hovey, is accredited with being largely influential in obtaining this appointment.

It is said that the Blaine opposition will be an ineffectual one. In fact, it will be a complete failure. He will have several Democratic votes if they are needed. [Daily News.]

Does the Daily News think that its readers are all idiots that it should try to make them believe such stuff? In the last Presidential campaign Gen. Hawley was one of the most effective workers for Mr. Blaine that there was in the country and now the Daily News and other papers of its stamp would try to make their readers believe that Mr. Blaine is trying to repay Gen. Hawley by defeating him for re-election. The facts in the case are precisely the opposite. There are in connection a large number of what might be called original Blaine men. That is, men who have been for Mr. Blaine for the Presidency for the last twelve years and who are as earnest to-day as ever in that direction. Now every one of these men are in favor of Gen. Hawley's re-election and are doing all they can to bring it about. Give us another one Mr. News.

The noted and noisy Civil Service Reformers in this State, who were too good to vote for Mr. Blaine, "because he was a party man and would appoint partisans to office," have this week several conspicuous examples of President Cleveland's love for, and adherence to, Civil Service Reform principles. Every appointment made in this State since the beginning of his administration has been a conspicuous example of this kind. The six best offices in this State have been given to the leading Democratic workers and politicians of the State. Look at the list: Lewis Brown, Postmaster Newport, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee; John J. Christie, Postmaster Bristol, Secretary Democratic State Central Committee; John W. Davis, Appraiser of Foreign Merchandise, Custom House, Providence, Treasurer of Democratic State Central Committee; John McWilliam, Collector of Customs, Providence, Member of Democratic State Central Committee and ex-chairman of the same; Captain John Waters, Assistant Superintendent of Life Saving Stations, ex-Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee; C. H. Henshaw, Collector of Internal Revenue, personal friend and enemy of the President. This completes the list of appointments in this State to date. The reader can draw his own conclusions as to the amount of Civil Service Reform there was, or is, in their appointment.

We are saying nothing against the men appointed, for we believe them all to be capable of filling the positions acceptably, but we do object to our Mugwump friends citing these and thousands of similar appointments as made in the interest of Civil Service Reform. We believe that the President has a perfect right to turn out Republicans and put his own party friends into office, but let him, and his Mugwump worshippers, call the act by its proper name—a party measure, and not try to veil it under the euphonious term of "Civil Service Reform."

Gold and the Bank of England.

"The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was advanced Thursday, the 16th December, to five percent, from four, at which it had stood since October 21st. This was the natural result of the decline and unsettled condition of our exchange market and the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to New York."—The Financial Chronicle, New York, Dec. 1886.

The year 1885 closed with a loss to the United States by exchanges of coin with foreign nations of three millions of dollars. The outflow began in the early months of 1885 and continued in swelling volume until the end of July, when the excess of our exports over imports of the precious metal reached forty-one millions of dollars. The tide then turned in our favor and so remained. The balance against us had fallen on the 1st of December to twenty-one millions. With the late arrivals and the shipments on the way hither we shall close the year with a net loss of less than ten millions. The product of our mines promises to equal that of 1885 which was close upon sixty-five millions in about equal proportions of gold and silver. We shall thus go out of the year with an addition of fully fifty millions to our store of precious metals, a handsome New Year's offering. Our exports of produce to the 1st of November reached five hundred and fifty-five millions value; our imports five hundred and fifty-three millions, a net balance in favor of the United States of two millions dollars. Our November exports exclusive of coin were to the value of fifty-five million one against fifty millions for same month last year.

The coin which went out on the first half of this year was to pay for bonds and stocks held by foreigners and sold by them in alarm at the Chicago movements. The return of the coin is in the natural operation of trade as we are largely creditors to foreign nations in our trade. There being no market for foreign securities on this side of the Atlantic the only way by which foreign indebtedness can be liquidated is by the return to us of our own securities at the rate we choose to take them at or by coin.

No action of the Bank of England can stop the outflow of coin to pay this difference, nor is the raising of the rate of discount an attempt to stop the export to this country. That this is a popular delusion every trained financier knows. The Bank of England does not hold one-seventh of the coin of the kingdom (twenty millions pounds out of one hundred and fifty millions.) It raises the rate simply to protect itself against the money dealers; to prevent a withdrawal of coin from its vaults at a less rate than it can be had outside the bank. It can do no more.

Montreal Winter Carnival.

The winter Ice Carnival in Montreal has become an established institution. This year it will take place on a greater scale of magnificence than ever, and will be designed to give visitors from all parts of the world an opportunity to enjoy by actual participation in the several events the glories of Canadian winter amusements. The Ice castle will cover an area of 14,000 square feet and have a tower 100 feet high. The carnival week will extend from February 7 to the 12th and the various New England railroads will sell tickets at reduced rates.

The Boston Journal quotes Senator Aldrich in reference to his bill reducing duties on sugar as saying: "I believe in the principles of protection, but we should carry out these principles at the least cost to the community. This year we produced about 8 per cent. of the sugar we consumed. It would be, therefore, much cheaper to pay a bounty, as the home production could not have the same effect in reducing the cost to the consumer as industries where 90 and 95 per cent. of the production was produced at home. Germany manages this matter very well, and I shall be prepared to show how it can be done when the time comes. We made a mistake in taking the duty off tobacco without having mutual arrangements with Brazil that would have prevented their putting on an export duty. We won't want to make another mistake of that kind, and hence my resolution. I favor a duty on refined sugar and a bounty for every pound of sugar we produce in this country, whether from the sugar cane, beet root, sorghum or corn. This would stimulate the home trade, relieve us of surplus revenue and open up markets for American goods in South America."

Hon. James G. Blaine made one of his best speeches at the meeting of the Congressional Club on Forefathers day in Boston. He was received with tremendous applause and when he finished speaking the applause lasted for many minutes. President Robinson of Brown University was also one of the principal speakers.

Congress has adjourned to January 4th, 1887. When the two bodies come together again they will have just two months to remain in session. They will probably not do much good nor damage in that time.

There is said to be a wide-spread discontent among the Knights of Labor. The Chicago Packers Assembly are about ready to revolt against the orders of the General Master Workman Powderly.

A wealthy New York merchant retired from business a few days since, and to celebrate the occasion he gave a dinner to some of his friends which cost seventy five dollars a plate.

Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned his seat in the British Cabinet. It is said that the resignation was caused by the difference of opinion between himself and other members of the cabinet.

Mr. George H. Wilson is seriously ill at his residence on Cottage street.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Work in the Two Houses—Senators Hoar and Edmunds—The Report of the Treasury of Office Art—Morrison and His Bill—The Interstate Commerce Bill—Carriage Hire—The Newport Post Office.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1886.

Congress made an excellent record for the second week of the session. Some important bills were passed, such as that repealing the tenure of office act by the Senate, and allowing lands in severalty to Indians, by the House, and various subjects came up for a share of attention in both branches. Among them were trade dollars, appropriations, Mexican border affairs, the fisheries, the tariff, secret executive sessions, and the bill preventing Senators and Representatives from taking pay from the Government and from railroads at the same time.

It is a long, long distance between the place where Senator Edmunds stood a year ago, and where Senator Hoar stands today on the question of Executive patronage and prerogative. Mr. Edmunds thinks the Senate is taking a step backward by repealing the tenure of office act. Mr. Hoar regards the tenure of office act as a relic of barbarism that ought to be blotted from the statutes. Both, however, are in favor of civil service reform. The tenure of office act has worried and puzzled politicians ever since it was enacted.

There is a growing sentiment in Congress against the Congressional Record which is daily growing more combative. Under the present arrangement, Congress is too unwieldy and there is too much talking on important subjects. When a Congressman makes a speech, and it appears in the Record, his next move is to have several thousand speeches printed for distribution among his constituents and the latter jump to the conclusion that their man is fairly stirring up the world in Washington. Congressman Oates, of Alabama, wants to reduce the Congressional Record by limiting speeches to thirty minutes. Others say the only way to do it is by prohibiting the reading of speeches from manuscript, and that it is best to permit members to read speeches, for such speeches seldom influence legislation. Those who advocate the abolition of the Record, say it is only a question of time ere it will be given up entirely. Then the correspondents who sit in the press galleries of the Senate and House, will give the country all the news that transpires at the Capital.

The Interstate Commerce bill, which proposes, among other things, to make uniform rates to all shippers, and which threatens to become a law, is to meet with organized opposition. Its enemies are beginning to arrive, and in a few days there will be one of the most formidable lobbies about the Capitol that has been seen there for years. They hail from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, and elsewhere.

There is also a much larger Morrison lobby here this year than last. In preventing legislation against them last session, they carried their point by securing the adoption of a very rigid bill by the House Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the Edmunds' bill of the Senate. This made it impossible for the Senate bill to be considered by the House, and so between the two nothing was done. The Morrions are trying to play the same game again this winter, so as to defeat both bills.

The Democrats are somewhat elated at the passage of the tenure of office act, as it will relieve the President from the restraint now upon him in making removals. There was quite a stir in the Senate during the vote, which was very close, and the Democrats hustled around in order to secure every vote possible. Equal interest was felt in the House when it was voting down Col. Morrison's tariff bill. When the result was announced, the Republicans broke forth in loud applause, the gallery hissed, and Speaker Carlisle had some difficulty in calling the House to order.

A momentous question of carriage hire is disturbing the conscience of Judge Durham just now. He is the Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, and he does not see why eleven carriages, at \$20 apiece, should be paid for out of Uncle Sam's pocket to convey the nine Justices of the Supreme Court from their room in the Capitol to the White House to pay their New Year's respects to the President. But what can be done about it? All such expenses are approved by the Justices themselves, every man feels at liberty to make their charges correspond with the prodigal hilarity of the season, and while Justices are very plain, sociable people, when off duty, they think that on State occasions they must have due regard for the eminence of their stations, and not be too particular about the price. They would say that on New Year's day they call not as individuals, but as Members of the U. S. Supreme Court,—by virtue of a custom that is tantamount to a Statute, and that it is perfectly proper for the Government to pay the cost of the performance.

The Newport Post Office difficulty has been settled and the Democracy have won. The Mugwumps and some old-line Democrats, with a large number of your summer population, opposed the appointment, but the President finding that the appointee had a solid Democratic backing gave him the office.

Some weeks ago the Daughters of Rebecca voted to follow each regular fortnightly meeting during the winter with a social and dance for their own amusement, and a very popular feature it has proved. Last Wednesday evening occurred the second of the series and the twenty-five or thirty who attended are unanimous in their praises.

Wheat and flour, it is said are going higher.

Still Further Evidence of Dr. Lighthill's Success.

A Card from Mr. J. Openshaw.

Dr. Lighthill takes pleasure and pride in submitting to those interested the following testimonial from an old and well known resident of Newport. And in this connection he may be permitted to say that no certificate is published unless the case is one of more than ordinary importance and comes from parties of acknowledged standing in the community.

Newport, September 1st, 1886.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill, 106 Touro street. I have been a patient of the expression of my most heartfelt gratitude for the success which has attended your treatment of my wife, a case which is truly wonderful in every sense of the word. When I placed her under your care she was a great sufferer from Catarrh in its worst form and had been so for a long time. Of late years it seriously affected the throat and air-passages and impaired her general health. Before you commenced treatment she could not swallow with any degree of comfort, her voice was so hoarse and husky that it was often difficult for me to understand her, her taste was destroyed, her appetite gone, her sleep was disturbed, and she felt so weak and depleted that we had made frequent efforts for relief without benefit and nothing but the confidence inspired by your widespread reputation could have induced me to make another trial in her behalf. I am happy to say that from the day you commenced your applications a visible change for the better took place in her condition and since then almost day by day the symptoms yielded to your methodical skill. The improvement continued so that now, after only two months' treatment, she feels indeed like a new being. The induced and liberated condition of the throat has disappeared, she can swallow with comfort, her appetite has returned, her voice is clear and strong, the pain and soreness in the head is gone and she is daily gaining in strength and health. All those who were familiar with my wife's condition agree that the change you have wrought in her case is truly marvelous and should be made known to the public for the benefit of other sufferers. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I tender you this testimony of your skill and our gratitude, which you may use in any way you think best to obtain the widest publicity for I consider your practice in Newport a public blessing.

JAMES OPENSHAW.

A Card from Mr. Charles Peckham, of Middletown.

Newport, R. I., August 4, 1886.

For some time past I had been troubled with deafness and buzzing noises in one ear and to my great distress my other ear became affected in a similar way. In this condition I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, at 106 Touro street, and I am happy to state that he effected a complete cure, restoring my hearing to its former acuteness and perfection. My son, who is also under Dr. Lighthill's treatment for catarrh and deafness of long standing, has already received great benefit and is rapidly regaining his hearing. Realizing from my own experience the advantage and distress arising from an impaired condition of hearing, I make this public statement so that others may learn where relief may be found.

CHARLES PECKHAM, 2d.

Dr. Lighthill can be daily consulted from 9 to 4 and from 7 to 8 evenings at his office, No. 106 Touro street, on

Deafness, Catarrh, Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs and all Chronic and Obstinate Complaints.

Dr. Lighthill has devoted over thirty years' practice to the study and investigation of the diseases embraced in his specialty and the result which he achieved in their treatment is a matter of public and professional record.

His method of treatment is entirely his own, and is admitted to be a great and important advance in medical science. By its aid he has effected radical and permanent cures in cases of Deafness and Discharges from the ear of long standing and the most severe character; in Catarrh in its most offensive and obstinate forms, in the various disorders of the Throat and Air passages, in persistent hoarseness and loss of voice, in Asthma of the most troublesome nature, in Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary troubles and in consumption in its various stages of development. Many of these cures were effected in cases which had been abandoned as beyond the reach of medical skill.

With equal success Dr. Lighthill treats every form of obstinate chronic or obscure diseases. His treatment revitalizes the whole system, builds up broken-down constitutions and enriches the blood. In cases of nervous or physical prostration a permanent cure is specially effected.

In proof of these statements, Dr. Lighthill is in possession of a mass of evidence from living witnesses of the highest character and standing, which he will cheerfully submit to those interested. A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probability of a cure and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success. While far from professing to perform impossibilities Dr. Lighthill may safely say that patients under his care will receive every benefit guaranteed by science, skill and an extensive experience of over thirty years' uninterrupted practice.

OFFICE

106 Touro Street, Newport,

(CORNER OF MT. VERNON.)

Office hours from 9 to 4 and from 7 to 8 evenings.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company extends its Compliments of the Season.

In the pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that Christmas and New Year excursion tickets will be sold between all the principal ticket stations on the main line and branches. The holiday season is the one period of the year most exclusively devoted to the interchange of social visits and the enjoyment of pleasure trips. In order to encourage this custom and to offer all possible benefit to those who desire to indulge in holiday pleasures and festivities, the Company reduces the rates during the favored period. Excursion tickets will be sold on December 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, 1886, and January 1st, 1887, good to return until January 4th, inclusive.

The help at the Wamsutta woolen mill, Fall River, were paid in full Wednesday afternoon and the mill shut down. The finishing department will run until the work on hand is completed. The other departments will be shut down pending a settlement of the strike of the weavers. This action is carrying out the decision announced by the management of not recognizing any labor organization or treating with any committee. The management claim that the old weavers have left voluntarily and are no longer in the employ of the mill. They will not now be recognized, except as individuals seeking employment.

It is said that Senator Ingalls has collected sufficient material, as he thinks, to show the hollowness of the Administration's pretence of reform. He will hold up the Benton and Store cases side by side, and then call upon the President to look first upon one picture and then on the other. Mr. Ingalls is not Hamlet, and the President is not his mother, but the scene in the senate when he gives his parody will be as entertaining as the excerpt from the melancholy Danish play.

One of the ablest and sharpest political writers of these times is the Rev. Henry Lincoln, D. D., of Newport. His letters in the Boston Journal tell many political truths in such plain English that he who reads may read and understand.

It is said that the political completion of the next U. S. Senate will depend upon the result in New Jersey.

A cold wave is on the way and is expected to reach here Christmas day.

Rhode Island Nursery Association.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

The object of this Association is to provide a home for that neglected class of infants, who from illegitimacy or the conditions of their parents, are in peril of servitude or vagrant outcast, become infant paupers at the disposal of the State. There is no counseling hospital, nor any institution like the Nursery at Dedham, Mass., and that of Portland, Me., in our State. The noble and needed charity, which care for the victims of maternal parents do not; as a rule, embrace the unfortunate infants whose tender age requires the utmost care. Earnest and philanthropic women have visited all the charitable homes in this State, and failed to find a home for these helpless babes. We shudder as we read of the cruelty of that tyrant who slew the babies of Bethlehem; but is society guiltless when so many innocents are left to perish? Objectors say, Protection of children born out of wedlock encourages immorality. The muddy stream of licentiousness, blinder than Acheron or Styx, will run on with or without such protection. "The virtues of licentiousness have hardened all within. There is no flesh in their obdurate hearts." They know they can attain to the highest honors society can give, while woman is crushed to the earth. Let us have a little pity on her innocent offspring, who may yet wipe away her betrayed trust. We know not what hidden talents may be brought to light by the wise training of the first years of life. The sovereign State of New York, at the request of its large Roman Catholic constituency, and under the care of the Sisters of Charity of New York, sustains a large boarding hospital, New York City has also a large and well supported asylum for infants. Its patrons are the best and most eminent for good in that city. We are making no idle request when we appeal to the benevolence of this city and State in behalf of this Nursery Association for Homeless Infants. As soon as the work is undertaken with the zeal it might command we shall see how pressing was the need of an infant asylum in the State of Rhode Island. A charter for this society will be presented at the next session of the Legislature.

RULES
For the cure of the SICK. How to cure disease, its symptoms and causes, and other information of great value will be found in old Dr. Knapp's great book, 100 pages, richly colored plates. Send three-cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Apples are plentiful and there is a fair export trade.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a mission ary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. LEMAS, Station D, New York City.

Good sized horses are in demand.

Deaths.

In this city, Ellen, infant child of James and Mary Stevenson, aged 12 months and 23 days.
In Providence, 18th inst., Mrs. Lydia O'Connell, widow of Maj. Wm. H. O'Connell, of the 18th Infantry, U. S. A., and daughter of the late John L. and Phoebe A. Cranston, of the 17th year of her age.
In Middletown, 24th inst., Mary Louise, wife of Marshall Dennis and youngest daughter of Stephen P. and Eliza Weaver, aged 21 years, 8 months.

The funeral from the residence of her father on West Main Road, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Fall River, Mass., 23d inst., Benjamin H. Chase, formerly of this city.
In San Francisco, Dec. 11th, Maggie, wife of W. P. Hinton, a native of Bristol, R. I., aged 21 years, 1 month and 27 days.

In Providence, 18th inst., Mary E. Ames, 27; 18th, Margaret Magill, 34; 19th, Daniel Wadsworth Lyman, 42; 20th, James O. Luther, 39; Mrs. Joanna Wilbur, widow of Hiram Wilbur, 84; 21st, Mary, wife of Peter Brady, 59; 21st, Miss Sadie A. Stebbins, 25; 21st, James K. Brown, 65; 22nd, John O'Neill, son of Mary and the late Charles O'Neill, 25; 22nd, Alice W., wife of A. B. Slater, Jr., 22.

In Bristol, R. I., Dec. 22, Mrs. Phoebe M., wife of Samuel L. Litchell, 67 years.
In River Point, on the 22d inst., Mary Ann, wife of Michael Howard and daughter of Peter and Ann Cox. In her 24th year.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Was never as varied and complete as this season. All are invited to call and enjoy the pleasure of inspecting the goods whether they desire to purchase or not. Wholesale buyers are especially requested to visit the Wholesale Department. Our stock of everything in

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Will please you and we will give you best value for your money that can be obtained in this country. Remember all our goods are of

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We have made a general reduction in the price of goods in every department and invite an inspection of our immense line of Millinery goods. Those who have not yet bought a hat have now an opportunity before the Holidays to purchase at low figures.

SPECIALTIES IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

Children's Fine Plush Bonnets and Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps, Headdresses and Widows' Caps, Elegant assortment of Astrachan Trimmings in all colors and shades. Ornaments, fancy feathers and Beaded net. A choice assortment of Flowers, Bouquets, Rose Buds, Lilies, etc. For variety and low prices, call at

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OF PLATFORM ROCKERS, STUDENT CHAIRS, REED AND RATTAN ROCKERS, FANCY TABLES, BRACKETS, &c. is arriving.

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A. L. Burdick's Column.

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Seat Carryalls.

3 New Extension Top

Carryalls,

Set low to the ground and extra lined.

Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top

Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top

Buggies,

WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.

2 New Side Bar Box

Top Buggies.

4 New Democrat

Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

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Carryalls,

Handsome and Light.

1 Very Nice Light Vic-

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Now Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

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2 Single Canopy Pha-

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1 Double Straw Seat

Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in

good order.

2d-Hand Top Buggies.

2d-Hand Extension

Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated

Double Carriage.

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Will carry six children and can use a

very small horse. The carriage is

lined with Corderoy, all ready

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also several other carriages which I

will sell cheap. Anyone in want

of it will pay them to look

over my stock before

purchasing as I

want very much

to reduce

stock.

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Street, Newport, R. I. P. O. Box 495.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING,

GLAZING AND GRASSING.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given

to KALSOINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some of the

polish, allow it to penetrate, then rub

the surface with a piece of cloth, let

it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and

rub again with a stiff brush, with a

work on cloth or felt. For curved work

the cloth can be turned with Turpentine,

and applied with a brush. Never use the

polish over oil that is not dry. The

polish can be used with-

out filling, with a good effect.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

Chambers, Gas Building

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with

a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

My close attention to business and an

exact execution of orders, he hopes to

obtain a share of the public patronage.

SEABURY

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES

and RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

CENTRAL MARKET.

Is always provided with the very best quality of

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal

Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham,

Pigs Feet, Tripe, Etc., and

Vegetables of all kinds in

their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

I. W. Briskham Jackson

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Medicine.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN

HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost

Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

Who after intense study and deep research

has lately discovered a new, extraordi-

nary, quick, and invincible cure for the

cases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spina-

litis, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impo-

tency, and Deformed Erections of the Nervous

and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND

MARVELOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has

cured the most desperate forms of Nervous

disorders in both young and old. It debilit-

ated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and

in advanced age it establishes the vigor of

youth without the possibility of failure. This

SURE CURE. Agents of Chronic Disor-

ders, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kid-

ney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary

Syphilosis, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all

absolutely cured without the use of mercury,

copious injections. No restriction in diet or

abstinence from business. Dr. Lewis' Cas-

well's Nutritive Wine, used in these cases

has been neglected, badly treated, or

promoted internally, has particularly in-

duced the most serious and dangerous con-

ditions in all cases arranged for. In practice

years.

Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by

many who have been so long disappointed

in every other method of treatment, who

are now turning to him with a new hope

of recovery. He is a man of great energy

and determination, and his success is

due to his own efforts and the aid of

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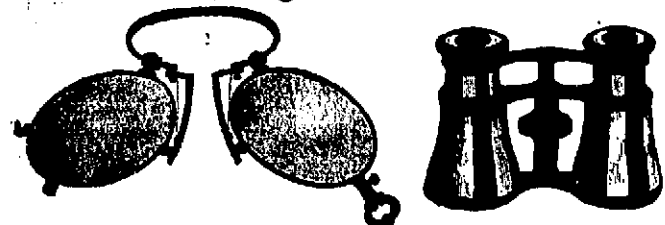
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Holiday Presents.



There are few more acceptable presents than a pair of
GOLD SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES. OPERA GLASSES, all styles
 at low prices. **FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES** make fine presents.
SPY GLASSES and TELESCOPES. MICROSCOPES for boys
 and scientific persons. **THERMOMETERS** in endless variety.
COMPASSES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, READING
GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, including pictures
 from \$1.75 upwards. **AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPH-**
IC CAMERAS, etc., etc. Prices will be made to
 suit.

New York Optical Institute
DOWNING BLOCK. BELLEVUE AVE.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
Wall Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
Drapery Materials,
FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of
ENGLISH WOODSTOCK
CARPETS

RUGS and MATS.
W. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 Thames St.

XMAS
Wedding Gifts
EAR DROPS.

Plus, Rings, Straps, Cuff Buttons, Gold
 Chains, Charms, Sets, Hair Pins, Gold Pins and
 Pencils, Gold Bangles, Gold Eye Glasses
 and Spectacles, French and American Clocks,
OPERA GLASSES, WATCHES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver
 Watches in Silver and Steel Wind.

SILVER WARE.
 Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner
 and Breakfast Sets, Silver Plated Tea, Coffee
 and Fruit Dishes, Silver Goblets,
 Cups, Mustard Pots, Tooth-Pick Holders, Salts
 and Peppers, Fruit Knives, Nut Pickers, Sugar
 Crackers, Coffee Spoons, Salad Spoons, Fish
 Knives, Fish Forks, Berry Spoons, Ice Knives,
 Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, Ladles, Cream
 Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, and Plated
 Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

DENHAM, Jeweler,
 276 THAMES STREET.

Forrest, P. Peabodys,

99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS.

Through the month of December we shall offer
 many bargains that we have secured in our
 late purchases by closing out entire lots
 of Cloaks at our own risk and at low prices.
 must be sold.

Ladies' Wraps in Cloth, Astrakhan and
 Fur from \$6 to \$45.
 Ladies' Fash. Sequins, at \$25, \$30, \$35 and
 \$40. The \$30 Cloak is the same value
 that sold last year for \$40.

Children's Cloaks from \$5 to \$12.
 Misses' Newmarkets from \$5 to \$15.

We carry a larger assortment than any other
 store in Rhode Island and guarantee our prices
 the lowest.

Sign of the **GRAND WHITE BEAR.**

Christmas Goods.

THE HOME OF SANTA CLAUS NOW
OPEN

With the largest and best selected stock of
 Christmas presents ever presented to the
 public.

No 10 BROADWAY.

consisting in part of Rich Vases, Toilet Sets,
 Smoking Sets, Work Boxes, Desks, Baskets,
 Sticks, Cuffs, Wagners, Mechanical Toys, Tool
 Chests, a splendid line of Japanese Goods, etc.,
 etc., etc.

AUCTION SALES

Each day at 2 o'clock for ladies, and at 4
 o'clock evening, commencing this day. Goods
 at private sale at half of low prices. The
 goods must be sold within the best reserve
 as I mean business.

FRANCIS STANTON, Auctioneer

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE. The regular
 monthly meeting of the Court of Probate
 was held on Monday all the mem-
 bers being in attendance.

George H. Coggeshall was appointed
 administrator on the estate of Bridget
 Coggeshall upon his giving bond in the
 sum of \$2000 with Peleg A. Coggeshall
 and Cynthia Chase as sureties thereon,
 and Thomas Coggeshall, David Coggeshall
 and John P. Coggeshall were ap-
 pointed appraisers on said estate. The
 final account of Thomas Mollen, Guar-
 dian of the estate of Esther A. Smith
 was examined, allowed and ordered.

The petition of Thomas W. Freeborn,
 administrator on the estate of Perry W.
 Freeborn for the allowance of his first
 account with said estate and for an order
 of distribution of the balance in his
 hands among the heirs at law of said
 estate was referred to the 31st Monday of
 January and notice ordered thereon, as
 was also the petition of Rebecca E.
 Fales, to appoint Edward Almy ad-
 ministrator de bonis non, with will an-
 nexed, on the estate of William B. Fales.

The first account of Nathaniel Pock-
 ham with the estate of Peleg Alford, 2d,
 was continued to the 31st Monday of
 January.

IN TOWN CORNELL. Accounts for re-
 moving snow from highways were pre-
 sented by surveyors and allowed as fol-
 lows:

Dist. No. 1, Charles O. Brown, Surveyor \$10.50	
" No. 2, Clark H. Congdon, " 28.00	
" No. 3, Joseph L. Chase, " 17.00	
" No. 4, Eliza C. Peckham, " 17.00	
" No. 5, Melville Hall, " 28.50	
Total \$209.00	

Other accounts to the amount of
 \$80.00 were allowed and ordered paid
 from the town treasury.

Orders on the dog fund were granted
 in favor of William Bailey and Stephen
 B. Congdon.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. Oppor-
 tunity will be given to persons eligible
 to vote by registration and the payment
 of taxes, to register at the Wyatt
 school-house on Monday evening and at
 the Peabody school-house (District
 No. 5) on Tuesday evening of next
 week.

The Christmas festival of the Metho-
 dist church at the Four Corners last
 evening was a complete success. There
 were two Christmas trees well loaded
 with fruit which grows at the Christ-
 mas season. The church was hand-
 somely decorated. The pastor was re-
 membered as well as the young people
 of the church.

Death of Daniel W. Lyman.

Daniel W. Lyman, a man well known
 throughout this state, died on Sunday
 last at his home in North Providence.
 The Providence Journal gives the fol-
 lowing account of him:

Daniel Winton Lyman was born in
 Providence, Jan. 24, 1844, and was the
 only son of the late Henry Bull and
 Caroline (Dyer) Lyman. His descent
 is traced from an English family of
 ancient extraction, and his ancestors in
 this country were among the early set-
 tlers of New England. He received his
 preparatory education in the private
 and public schools of Providence, and
 in 1860 entered Brown University,
 where he continued his studies for
 three years. He devoted much atten-
 tion to military matters and took an
 active and prominent part in politics.
 In 1863 he was commissioned Captain
 of company D, First Regiment, Second
 Brigade, Rhode Island State Militia, and
 subsequently served as Adjutant of the
 regiment, and as a Major and Aide-de-
 Camp on the staff of Major General
 Charles T. Robbins, commanding Di-
 vision of Rhode Island Militia. On
 the 25th of May, 1869, he was commis-
 sioned Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on
 the staff of Governor Seth Padelford,
 which position he held until May 27,
 1873. In 1870 he was selected State
 Senator from North Providence and
 again re-elected in 1879 and 1880. While
 a member of that body he was chair-
 man of the Senate Committee on mil-
 itia, and was a member of the joint
 standing committee on printing. Col-
 onel Lyman was an honorary member
 of the Rhode Island State Society of
 the Cincinnati, in which he took a deep
 interest. For several years he was a
 director of the Providence Dyeing,
 Bleaching, and Calendering Company,
 with which corporation his father was
 connected in a similar capacity for
 nearly twenty years. He resided at
 the home of his ancestors in North
 Providence where much of his life was
 devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Newport Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this
 society was held at the Barney street
 rooms Monday evening, President Brin-
 ley in the chair.

An interesting letter, from Gen.
 O'Hara of the British army to Gen.
 Conway, commander-in-chief of the
 British forces, dated on board the frigate
 Orpheus, May, 1782, was read by Dr. H.
 E. Turner, and Dr. Storer announced
 the donations of coins, and other his-
 torical matter for the month. Drs. Turner
 and Storer and Col. F. G. Harris were
 appointed a committee to petition the
 General Assembly for an annual appro-
 priation.

Ron A. B. Mygatt, for many years the
 efficient National Bank Examiner for
 Rhode Island and Connecticut, has re-
 signed. He probably saw the hand
 writing on the wall, namely that his of-
 fice was wanted for a "friend of the ad-
 ministration," and so retired gracefully.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly ap-
 pointed by the Hon. Court of Probate,
 of the City of Newport, guardian of the
 estate of HERBERT LAWTON, minor,
 of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons
 having claims against said estate, to pre-
 sent them within six months from the date hereof,
 and those entitled to make payment to him.
 WILLIAM B. W. HALL, Jr.,
 Newport, December 25, 1886. Guardian.

10,000 Cigars at Auction.

At Aqueduct Hall, Mill Street, Thurs-
 day, Dec. 30, 1886, at 10 o'clock.
 A. M.

WILL BE SOLD 10,000 Cuban made Cigars
 in all shades and colors. Something very
 fine.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER STANDARD TIME.

1886.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

First quarter, 24 days, 11, 21m., morning.
 Full moon, 11th day, 4h. 30m., morning.
 Last quarter, 15th day, 10h. 20m., morning.
 New moon, 25th day, 11h. 25m., morning.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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Absolutely Pure.

A. C. Landers' Column.

A. C. LANDERS,

167

THAMES STREET,

EXTENDS

TO HIS

FRIENDS

AND

Customers

MANY

THANKS

FOR

THEIR

VERY

LIBERAL

Patronage

BESTOWED

UPON

HIM

DURING

THE

HOLIDAY

SEASON

OF

1886

AND

WISHES

ONE

AND ALL

A

Merry

Christmas

AND

HAPPY

New Year.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1886.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution

issued out of the Hon. Court of Probate, of the

City of Newport, in and for the County of Newport,

I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Newport,

do hereby give notice to all persons interested

in the estate of JAMES J. COZZENS, deceased,

that the same may be examined, allowed and

ordered to be paid, on or before the 31st day of

January, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate

Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that

notice thereof be given to all persons inter-
 ested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury,
 once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport.

December 13, A. D. 1886.

THOMAS H. FREEDMAN, Administrator

of the last will and testament of

of the last will and testament of

of the last will and testament of

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SUPPLEMENT NEWPORT MERCURY.

SCIENTIFIC WARFARE.

WAR BALLOONS TO PROTECT OUR DEFENSELESS SEABOARD CITIES.

The Mysterious Professor Mezzero, the Apostle of Dynamite, Unfolds a Novel Method of Defense—The Terrible Spontaneous Burning Fluid and its Deadly Fumes.

The interest which has just been awakened to the defenseless condition of the wealthy cities of the United States bordering on the sea and the great lakes, prompted a reporter to visit the mysterious Professor Mezzero, the apostle of scientific warfare. Armed with a letter of introduction, the professor was found in his laboratory in a quiet little village not a thousand miles from New York, the location of which is a secret. After exacting a promise from the reporter that some things he saw remain undisclosed, the professor talked freely on the burning question of coast defense. He refused, though, to grant his portrait for publication on account of the danger it would place him in on a visit to other lands. He had been offered \$100,000 by the French government to visit them, but he felt assured it was only a trap to get him in their hands.



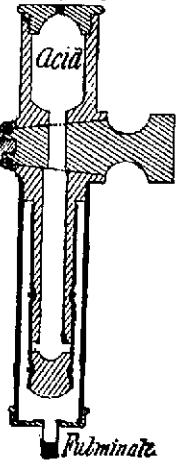
PROFESSOR MEZZERO.

"When I visit Europe," said the professor smiling, "it is needless to say, I do it very quietly—as an artist sometimes. You know I am quite adept in oil, glycerine is my favorite, though I have a spontaneous burning fluid that I should like to bring before some of the tyrants of the world. Then I travel sometimes as a clergyman. You see I am a preacher, and have done something toward making despots quake for their sins." Just then an instantaneous camera, whose lens protruded through a buttonhole of the reporter's vest, snatched a photograph of the professor without his knowledge. When he sees this cut he must remember that he is an advocate of "scientific methods," and the reporter has simply introduced it into journalism, and thus secured his portrait.

The professor's war experience began in the Crimea; since then he has been a close student of methods of destruction besides taking a hand in the Franco-Prussian and Russo-Turkish wars. For years he has been teaching natives of downtrodden countries to manufacture and use dynamite, not for the purpose of murder, but in case of a revolution. Just now he is devising a war balloon and torpedo boat.

We should waste no more time, said the professor, in trying to wake up congress from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, but demand that without further delay ample means shall be provided for national defense, so we shall neither be insulted nor humiliated, and shall have complete protection for life and property against all nations. The strength and temper of European nations show that we stand in peril of either having our coast cities destroyed or paying several thousand million dollars to spare them. For either England, France, Germany or Italy could, in a few days, place us in a position either to pay some such sum or have our seaboard cities reduced to ashes.

When and where has the world seen such a spectacle, as a great country having 70,000,000 inhabitants with a vast seaboard and all the populous cities thereof defenseless and at the mercy of any nation possessing a few first class ironclads? We have untold wealth and inexhaustible resources, and yet we are without adequate means to defend them. Look, for example, at the strength of England and France, with either of whom we may have trouble at any time, as the Canadian fishery affair clearly indicates. Now if war should begin between us and England what could she send against us? She has 400 ships ready for warlike purposes, divided as follows:



FUSE EXPLODER.

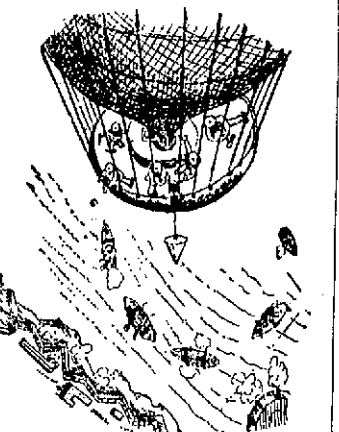
They carry four 50-ton guns each, besides 12 machine guns each and a large number of the latest torpedoes. The rest carry 40-ton guns, 35 and 25 long guns. So with her immense troop ships always ready for action she could land 100,000 men in Canada in ten days without opposition. And these men with the help of some war ships, could take and hold the northwestern states and cities till we could organize an army to dislodge them. In about the same time fifteen of her best ironclads could reach our shores. Two of these could leave Boston in six days and seven could perform a similar work with New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, while the others would follow suit with other cities. And, as Patrick Henry said, what have we to oppose to them? Really nothing! Now this is no overdrawn picture. It is a reality which stares us in the face, and to get the best and speediest remedy is the first duty of every patriot in the country.

The plans recommended by the naval boards inform us that we require eighteen new war ships, several forts, floating batteries and torpedo boats. They say it will require seven years and an outlay of \$120,000,000 to get these ready to defend us. Now the question is, will an enemy oblige us by waiting seven years till we get ready to whip them? We rather think not! The late experience of France and Turkey and the history of wars prove that it is not safe to trust to the tender mercies of an enemy. But if an enemy would be so obliging as to wait, would we then be able to defend ourselves successfully against either the English or French navy? Again I say no. Forts and ironclads are fast becoming obsolete, and before the seven years have expired will be perfectly futile against the coming weapons of scientific warfare. But these boards have not informed us what the country shall do for protection during the seven years that it will require to build the forts and ironclads. In this dilemma I would propose the following implements, which will never become obsolete or useless, and will put us in a state of complete defense in two years or thereabouts.

Suppose that New York has a number of the best forts which skill and money could erect.

Now I shall assume that I am in command of

ten ironclads, which carry in all sixty 100-ton guns, and the forts have the same number of equally good guns. Now I have come to take New York, and I will do it in quick order. I will place my ships in a semi-circle, each 300 yards apart, and anchor my three or four miles from the forts, and give commands for all to fire at the same moment, and while I have plenty of solid shot that weigh one ton each and which my guns can throw ten miles with ease, yet I will not use one of them, because science furnishes me with a more powerful and destructive weapon, which England is now making. I will use shells filled with spontaneous burning fluid, and each shell will contain twenty gallons. With these shells we will commence to bombard the fort, into which we can throw 3,000 shells in four hours, containing in all 60,000 gallons. When these shells strike the fort they will burst and liberate the fluid, which ignites the moment it comes in contact with the air. A few valleys of these shells would produce such a fire that if the fort contained 10,000 of the bravest soldiers they would quickly be annihilated, for besides the direct fire produced, the fumes given off would be as deadly as the mouth of an active volcano, and the country for miles forward of the fort would be poisoned by these fumes. In this way I would have silenced the fort in one hour, and New York would be at my mercy.



FIGHTING IRONCLADS FROM BALLOON.

You ask what our ironclads and torpedo boats have been doing during this bombardment. That is answered best by the fact that the largest war ship we are going to build will have only thirteen-inch armor, while the large guns of the enemy can send a solid shot one ton weight crashing through twenty-two inch thick steel plates, so that a few volleys from the enemy would make quick work of any ships sent against them, torpedo boats included. Is it not, therefore, a delusion to build forts and ironclads which cannot defend us against scientific warfare? Europe has found out that science will soon render forts and war ships useless for defense, and must we begin just where other nations are leaving off? How can we defy and protect ourselves against any power? The only way to destroy such a fleet would be by the use of war balloons. They should possess great lifting power, and should be propelled and steered as is already accomplished in France. They should be provided with apparatus to lower anchor, torpedoes and burning fluid. Stations for the construction and filling of these balloons should be built in different parts of the country, and men should be trained to make and use them. Balloons could be anchored at the stations for the training of these men, who, after some experience, should make trips in the balloons by sea and land.

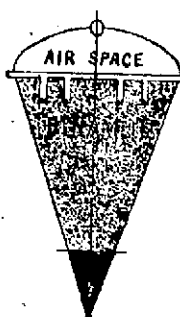
As tenders to these balloons we should build, as soon as possible, at least 100 light, unarmored cruisers, which should carry a number of these empty balloons and have apparatus to make gas and fill them. They should also carry on board a number of trained balloonists, who would be ready for work at all times, and in addition each ship should have two of the largest guns, besides a number of the best machine guns, and should have a speed of at least thirty miles an hour. Now we shall describe how we could destroy the ironclads of any enemy. For example, we shall suppose that the war ships are anchored before the forts of New York. The cruisers would have discovered them and would commence at once to fill the balloons, and at the same time would have fired their guns to warn the balloon stations on land of the enemy's approach, when the land stations would have their balloons ready for action. Then from sea and land these balloons would approach the ironclads, and after anchoring they would attack the enemy in this way: each balloon could lower torpedoes into the sea in such a way that the tide would float them toward the war ships.

These torpedoes should be attached with a line thirty feet long, so that they would be much more likely to catch on to the war ships. They should also be so adjusted as to float twelve feet under water, so the enemy could not see them, and that they would catch and explode where the ships are unarmored.

When fifty pairs of these torpedoes have been lowered by the balloons they could then begin lowering shells of burning fluid into the ocean and on to the decks of the ironclads.

The professor showed his invention for exploding dynamite, of which an illustration is given. He calls it a time exploder. Many of these have been found on battleships, but the English police were unable to comprehend them. They look like harmless brass faucets. Sulphuric acid is placed in the upper chamber, and the lower inner chamber is wrapped with this paper in quantity depending on the time required before explosion. The acid being allowed to fall into the lower chamber, it would be mercury cap, there is a flash and the dynamite, in which this affair is placed, is exploded.

A floating torpedo, designed by the professor, is also shown. This is arranged to float under water at any depth below the surface, and can be fired either by contact with object or with sulphuric acid, on the principle shown in the time exploder.



A FLOATING TORPEDO.

WELL KNOWN CLERGYMEN.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, DR. HOWARD CROSBY AND DR. JOHN HALL.

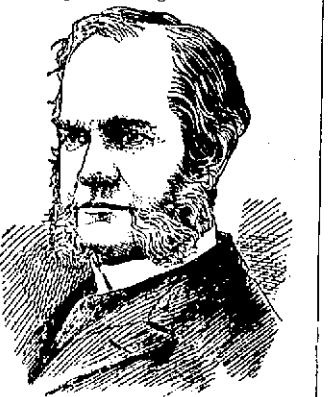
The Liberty of the Rev. Heber Newton, and What He Thinks of Mind Reading—Dr. Crosby's Philanthropy—Dr. Hall's Strength and Helpfulness.



REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

(Photographed by Rockwood, N. Y.)

Three of the most prominent clergymen in New York are R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Episcopal church; Howard Crosby, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, and John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. Of the three, perhaps Mr. Newton is most prominently before the public just now, because of his recent utterances to a newspaper reporter on the subject of mind reading. He has always been a man of advanced views, and his series of sermons, preached in the latter part of 1885 and the beginning of 1886 on the "Books of Moses," were considered so heretical by some of his more orthodox brethren of the pulpit that charges were preferred to Bishop Potter by them. But the bishop did not think best to order a trial of the alleged offending preacher, and in fact did not in any way notice the charges, officially, for nearly a year. Then he said Mr. Newton had done nothing for which he should be subjected to trial. But in January the bishop asked that the series of sermons in dispute be discontinued and the request was acceded to. Mr. Newton afterward brought the serious out in book form. In the recent interview with him upon mind reading, he believed the societies of "psychical research" are springing up all over the world are doing good, using the statements made in the report of the London society as a basis for his view. Mr. Newton is a smooth faced, thoughtful man of middle age, and his spectacles add to his countenance an air of studiousness that possibly might be missing without them.



REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

(Photographed by Rockwood, N. Y.)

Dr. Howard Crosby is best known throughout the country, perhaps, as the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The work of this organization is practically a crusade against the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, on the theory that most crime comes from that source. He does not propose the absolute suppression of the traffic; in fact, he is not himself a total abstainer; but its close regulation by law. And there seems to be no doubt that his society has accomplished a good deal. Howard Crosby is an effective pulpit speaker. His face is strong and his eyes look out from beneath overhanging eyebrows. His hair and whiskers are liberally sprinkled with gray.



REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

(Photographed by Rockwood, N. Y.)

John Hall, D. D., was called to be pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in 1857. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1829, he was made pastor in Arragh after his graduation from the divinity school, and afterward went to Dublin in a similar capacity. At one time he promised to be a leader in Irish Presbyterianism and was made a delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland to the churches of the same denomination in the United States. His career since assuming charge of the Fifth Avenue church in New York has been a notable one, and during that time his church and congregation have grown steadily and continuously. As his face, here presented in black and white, shows, he is a man of immense force, and this is not limited to his mentality, for he is tall and stalwart in body. Perhaps his ministry may best be described by the words used, while in the words of one who has studied him: "His wise and practical religiousness is not altogether unlike the fine piety of the better spirit of the Gallican church in the days of Fenelon."

American Contributions Abroad.

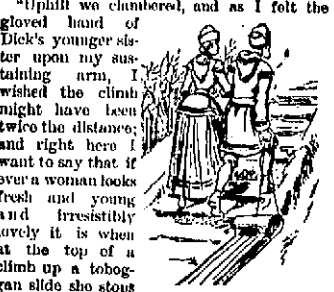
A cursory glance over the list of contributors to Loughnan's Magazine discloses eight American writers, namely: John Burroughs, Mr. Matthews, Edgar Fawcett, Charles G. Leland, Bret Harte, W. J. Henderson, Mr. Howells and Henry James. Three others—Grant Allen, W. Clarke Russell and Julian Sturgess—might almost be designated as American writers.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ABOUT TOBOGGANING.

A Canada Pastime Becoming Popular in America.

Several valued acquaintances write asking us to publish an illustrated article telling "all about tobogganing." It would take a long time to do that. There is a good deal of it. The care some things about it that never will and never can get into any newspaper.

To be sure tobogganing is simply sliding down a snow and ice hill upon a flat bottomed sled and then walking slowly up hill, only for the fun of sliding down again. But the possibilities there are in that walk up hill are something which it is worth while to stop and contemplate. An enthusiast has written a pretty little pamphlet on tobogganing, and he is particularly eloquent on the subject of walking up hill. He seems to know how it is: "Uphill we clambered, and as I felt the



THE UPHILL ROAD.

glazed younger sister upon my sustaining arm, wished the climb might have been twice the distance, and right here I want to say that if ever a woman looks fresh and young and irresistibly lovely it is when at the top of a climb up a toboggan slide she stops with her cheeks

flushed, her lips parted, and her eyes shining with the exertion of the tramp. At least I thought so when I glanced into the glowing face of my pretty companion. What a sight it was to look back down the slide as we stood at the starting point.

Artificial hills have been made where the natural ones are wanting, and it is said that these are even more successful than the natural ones, being smoother and having a more regular descent. To build one a place is chosen which has some natural descent. Then a scaffolding of heavy timbers is erected forty to fifty feet above the ground. At the top of the scaffolding a platform is made whence the tobogganists start. Descending from the platform, trucks or chutes are built in which the toboggans run. They lead to the ground at an angle more or less acute, according to the natural lay of the ground thereabouts.

Sometimes as many as four chutes run from one platform, giving ample room for every adventurous tobogganier. Flaring sideboards are built to each chute, so that the toboggan will not leave the track.

Thus being substantially finished, the slides are next made ready for the travelers. They are firmly packed with snow, rammed and jammed down. Then, to clinch matters, water is poured upon the snow and allowed to freeze. Last of all, this ice track is carefully planed off and swept to make it as smooth as glass. Then it is ready. Down steep slides the sled goes with a velocity that makes the head swim. The rate is sometimes above a mile a minute. The track at Saratoga, which is a model in its way, is one of the steepest in America. Perhaps the most famous slide is that of the Touque Blue Toboggan club at Montreal. The starting point of both that and the Saratoga slide is forty feet from the ground, the track being lengthened by natural slope of the land to three times that. After reaching level ground, too, it is to be remembered that the gathered impetus of the icy way is enough to drive the toboggan yet three or four times the distance of the length of the track.

The toboggan itself is made to combine toughness and lightness. It is composed of a strip of wood one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick, staved and bent up in front to keep the rider from slipping forward. Cleats are nailed inside to give it strength. The newest and most approved pattern has also three or four wooden strips nailed upon the bottom lengthwise to serve as runners. There are hand rails along the side to keep the rider from falling off, and the bottom and inside are warmly lined with cushions and fur.



DOWN HILL.

A double toboggan is usually 6 feet long and 24 inches wide. A single one is 4 to 5 feet long and 16 inches wide. They may be easily obtained, already made, first class ones, too.

Now for the costume. Of course, either a suit or torchlike tobogganing scene would be robbed of half its brilliancy without a picturesque costume for the players. The toboggan dress is made of blankets of showy colors—cream, purple, blue, scarlet and orange. These have borders, and when the blanket cloth is cut into the costume the borders are picturesquely arranged. Men wear their blankets fastened into a blouse reaching half way down their thigh. It is belted around the waist and worn with blanket knee breeches, long woolen stockings that reach to the breeches, and moccasins. Women wear a blanket frock or coat buttoned down the front, and finished with or without a belt. The frock comes to the ankles sometimes, and sometimes not much below the knee, leaving the full blanket trousers to show underneath, with the warm leggings and moccasins below.

The lady rides in front, the gentleman half lies down upon the toboggan behind her and steers the machine with his toe. The moccasin and footsticks out behind him, and a touch of the toe is sufficient to turn the flying sled to right or left. Leather boots are not allowed to be worn to steer with upon a toboggan track. They would destroy its smoothness. Rubber overshoes or moccasins are necessary.

The costume described is sufficiently picturesque. It is completed at the top by a gay woolen cap or hood, with a long, narrow top, ending in a tassel.

Tobogganing is the fashionable sport wherever in America snow and ice are this winter. It is a most exhilarating pastime, too, far better than any artificial indoor amusement. It is set going and maintained by toboggan clubs, which have their own colors in costume, like baseball clubs. The members "chip in" and share expenses.

If not all, this is at least considerable about tobogganing.

Eugenie's Mausoleum.

The mausoleum prepared by the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough is now almost ready for the reception of the bodies of the late emperor and prince imperial.

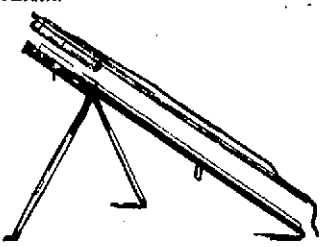
U. S. L. S. SERVICE.

WHICH MEANS THE GOVERNMENT LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Gratifying Report for the Last Year—How a Line is Sent to a Sinking Ship—Bringing a Passenger Ashore in the Breeches Buoy.

Those who can read meanings that underlie dry statistics must have been gratified at the report of the United States life saving service the past season. It was a stormy year. Terrible winds, mighty waves and freezing cold played havoc with those who follow the seas. The report shows many wrecks. The lives of nearly 3,000 persons were endangered in consequence. Yet, out of all those thus imperiled, less than 100 really lost their lives. The life saving coastmen are heroes.

One of the most attractive points of interest in Washington is the headquarters of the chief of the life saving service. In its rooms are models of all the appliances used by the rescuers.

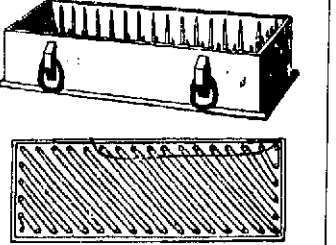


ROCKET AND STAND.

A very important place in the work is filled by the rocket, so called. Observe in the picture the long tube, with rope attached. Just beneath it is the stand from which it is shot. Now fancy to yourselves a ship going to pieces 300 yards from shore. The rocket, with line attached, is shot towards the ship. The aim is always to shoot it over the ship, if possible. Then it will fall upon the opposite side, and the rope will be held in the rigging. It can then be hauled down by the sailors and made fast to the ship.

This first rope is only a slender and light one; another and much heavier one is made fast to its shore end. The slight rope once fast to the ship, by means of it the heavy one can be drawn through the surf and made tight and secure. Then, by means of the heavy cable, the crew can be taken ashore in safety.

There was formerly much trouble and delay occasioned by the hauling of the line as it was shot into the air with the rocket. That difficulty has been obviated by a device which appears in the illustration of the rocket line box.

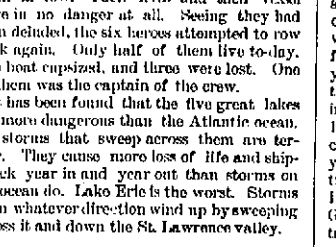


ROCKET LINE BOX.

In the upper portion of the picture is seen the box, with the points of the pegs around which the line is wound. The line is simply carried in and out about these pegs, which are shaped at the point and reach nearly to the top of the box. In the lower part of the illustration the bottom of the box appears. A diagram of the inside is shown, as it appears looking down into the box. The line passing around the pegs is seen.

When it is possible, the life saving crew row out to a wreck in a self-righting boat, specially fitted for shooting the breeches, and bring away men in that way. None but strong, able bodied and skillful men can be trusted for this service. Even then the rescuers themselves occasionally lose their lives. A heartrending instance of this kind it was that happened on Lake Erie a few weeks ago. A crew of heroes, every one of them, were actually hurled to their death. They saw a schooner out in the lake suddenly hoist the distress signal. A terrible storm was raging, such that it looked like death to go out in the boat. But the life saving crew did not hesitate a second. They rigged their boat and plowed through the awful waters to the schooner. When near her she suddenly took down the distress signal and sailed away. It was only a dodge on the part of the schooner people to get a tug to steam out and take them in tow. Their lives and their vessel were in no danger at all. Seeing they had been deceived, the six heroes attempted to row back again. Only half of them live to-day. The boat capsized, and three were lost. One of them was the captain of the crew.

It has been found that the five great lakes are more dangerous than the Atlantic ocean. The storms that sweep across them are terrific. They cause more loss of life and shipwreck year in and year out than storms on the ocean do. Lake Erie is the worst. Storms from whatever direction wind up by sweeping across it and down the St. Lawrence valley.



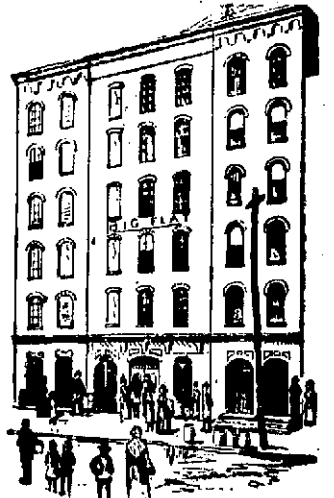
THE RESCUE.

The breeches buoy, shown in the last illustration, is one of the most useful of the life saving devices upon a ship. A slide is passed back and forth upon the heavy cable which has been made fast between the shore and the ship. To this slide is attached the breeches buoy. It is an India rubber device, capable of carrying one passenger. The passenger stands in it, his legs go down through holes fitted for them. Hence the name. The buoy comes well up around the arms and shoulders. Planted inside of this the shipwrecked person is drawn with the slide attached to the cable overhead swiftly and surely to shore.

American life saving appliances are probably the best perfected of those of any nation. There is a rubber life saving device, of the pattern of that in which Paul Dayton floated down the Mississippi and other rivers. Cork life bells are also used to lessen the danger of drowning. For passengers that cannot conveniently be brought ashore in the breeches buoy there is the life car, which slides back and forth upon the cable in the same manner. The life saving service was first established by government in 1848.

NEW YORK'S BIG FLAT.

A Colossal Cradle for Cosmopolitan Crime.



THE BIG FLAT.

There is a house in New York city that is usually visited daily by police or detectives either to quiet a disturbance or ferret out a criminal. It is situated midway between Canal and Hester streets, and extends from Mott to Elizabeth street. It was built as a model tenement house, but it has become the most degraded hotel for human beings that the United States contains probably. It contains 120 apartments of about three rooms each bringing in a rental of about \$1,000 per month. It is impossible to get at the population of "The Big Flat," as it is called. A family renting three rooms will sublet two of these rooms to other families so there are probably 250 families in the house, or a population of 1,000. There are few English speaking families in the big flat. The great majority of the tenants are Jews. They are Russian, Polish, German, Austrian, Greek and Asiatic Jews. As a goodly portion of their time is taken up with argument when they meet in the long stone halls the house seems a veritable Babel. When a discussion waxed so warm that a policeman has to be called in. He knows by long experience that to bring the disputants to the station house would only entangle matters further. As he cannot understand their polyglot tongues he simply eludes them all in silence.



HALLWAY IN THE BIG FLAT.

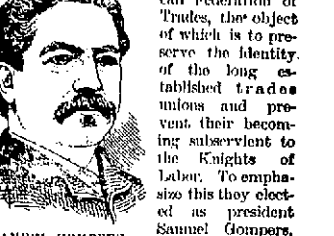
The big flat is a favorite hiding place for thieves. If one of them happens, by accident, to rush in for safety to the apartment of a family not of his nationality, he is immediately handed over to the police. While if he falls among the right people he is likely to be secure from detection.

The agent of the big flat collects the rent every two weeks in advance, as the inhabitants are in a constant state of migration, many of them, the younger ones chiefly, going in to better their lot. Every apartment of three rooms is allowed but one window, which usually opens on an air shaft. No ray of sunlight can possibly enter the place unless by either front of the building.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President of the New Federation of Trades.

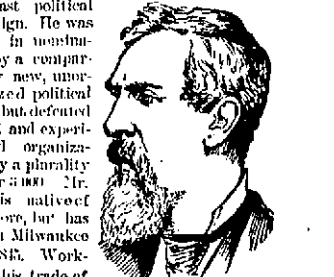
The trades union convention recently held in Columbus, O., resulted in the formation of a federation of trades unions under the name of the New American Federation of Trades, the object of which is to preserve the identity of the long established trades unions and prevent their becoming subservient to the Knights of Labor. To emphasize this they elected Samuel Gompers, who is one of the staunchest advocates of the trades union form of organization among labor. Mr. Gompers was born in London in 1850. His parents were from Holland. His father being a cigar maker, young Gompers began work at his trade at the age of 10, attending school in the evenings. He came to New York in 1868. In 1865 he became a member of one of the first cigar makers' unions. For the past sixteen years he has been a delegate to every convention of the Cigar makers' International union. It is said that it is chiefly through Mr. Gompers' knowledge of the principle of trades unions that the cigar makers have become the most successful of unions. Mr. Gompers was first vice-president of the old Federation of Trades and Labor unions, organized at Pittsburgh in 1881; subsequently he was president for two terms. He is now president of the Workingmen's assembly for the state of New York.



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Henry Smith, the Milwaukee Millwright and Congressmen-elect.

Henry Smith, who was elected to congress on the labor ticket from the Fourth (Milwaukee) district of Wisconsin, will be one of the notable figures in the Fifty-fifth congress. His election was one of the principal surprises of the last political campaign. He was placed in nomination by a comparatively new, unorganized political party, but defeated the old and experienced organizations by a plurality of over 2,000. Mr. Smith is native of Baltimore, but has lived in Milwaukee since 1845. Working at his trade of millwright he earned a comfortable competency. During the past twenty years Mr. Smith has taken an active interest in Milwaukee politics, serving several terms in the city council. He was elected city comptroller in 1883, and is at present an alderman. As Mr. Smith's portrait indicates, he is a man of strong and determined character. Presenting no great erudition, but plenty of what is termed home sense, gained by long and practical experience with people, he is likely to make a national reputation for himself, as an advocate of the rights of labor in the next house of representatives.



HENRY SMITH.